Bihar State Power Transmission Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended March 31, 2024

A. Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	No of Shares	Amount
Balance as at March 31,2023	8,29,56,62,159	8,29,566
Changes in equity share capital during the year	1,54,20,80,000	1,54,208
Balance as at March 31,2024	9,83,77,42,159	9,83,774

B. Other Equity

(₹ in Lakh)

Particular	Other Equity			Other Items of OCI	Total
	Self Insurance Reserve	Share Application Pending Allotment	Surplus in Statement of Profit & Loss		
Balance as per previous IGAAP March 31, 2023	15,201	1,54,208	1,24,675	-	2,94,084
(i) Prior period adjustments	-	-	2,108	-	2,108
(ii) Adjustment for Revaluation	-	-	15,555	-	15,555
(iii) Addition / Profit for the year other than item (i) to (ii)	6,349	42,298	4,948	-	53,595
Addition during the year 2023-24	6,349	42,298	22,611	-	71,257
(iv) Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income	6,349	42,298	22,611	-	71,257
Transfer durinng the F.Y. 2023-24	-	(1,54,208)	(6,349)	-	(1,60,557)
Balance at the end of the reporting period March 31, 2024	21,550	42,298	1,40,938	-	2,04,785

As per our report of even date attached

For, Anand Rungta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000681C

(S.K. SHAHI)
Membership No. 071510
Partner

Place: PATNA
Date: 05 NOV 2024

ANAND RUNGTA & CO. PATNA Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the board

Aftab Alam
Chief Financial Officer

Nilesh Ramchandra Deore
Managing Director DIN-10700054

Kriti Kiran
Company Secretary

Pankaj Kumar Pal
Chairman DIN -03342628

Bihar State Power Transmission Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statementsfor the year ended March 31, 2024

1. Company Information and Significant Accounting Policies

A. Company Information

Bihar State Power Transmission Company Limited is a company registered under the Companies Act 1956, applicable in India in July, 2012, to which the State Govt. through the Department of Energy has vested transmission undertakings existing within the territory of Bihar of the erstwhile Bihar State Electricity Board in accordance with the Bihar State Electricity Reforms Transfer Scheme, 2012 vide notification no. 17 dated 30.10.2012. The address of the Company's registered office is Vidyut Bhawan, Bailey Road, Patna - 800021. The Company is primarily involved in the Transmission of power.

The Company is subsidiary of Bihar State Power (Holding) Company Limited which holds 100% shares in the company.

B. Basis of preparation and presentation

i. Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements.

ii. Basis of Measurement

These financial statements are prepared on the accounting principles of going concern on accrual basis of accounting, under historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value.

iii. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in (₹) has been rounded to nearest lakhs except as stated otherwise.

iv. Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification.

a) An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

b) A liability is current when:
- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

  All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

v. Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of financial statements is in conformity with Ind AS which requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosure/s, at the end of the reporting period. The estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

C. Significant accounting policies

A summary of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are as given below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements.

1. Property, plant and equipment

1.1 Initial recognition and measurement

The company has adopted cost model of recognition under Ind AS 16 to measure the Property, Plant and Equipment. Consequently all the items of property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Spares parts procured along with the Plant & Machinery or subsequently which meets the recognition criteria of Property, Plant and Equipment are capitalized and added in the carrying amount of such item. The carrying amount of spare parts that are replaced is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon disposal. Other machinery spares are treated as "stores & spares" forming part of the inventory.

Stand-by equipment and servicing equipment are recognized in accordance with Ind AS 16 when they meet the definition of Property, Plant and Equipment. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventory.

In the case of commissioned assets, deposit works or cost plus contracts, where final settlement of bills with contractors is yet to be effected, capitalization is done on provisional basis subject to necessary adjustment in the year of final settlement.

The cost of land includes provisional deposits, payments/ liabilities towards compensation, rehabilitation and other expenses wherever possession of land is taken. Expenditure on leveling, clearing and grading of land is capitalized as part of cost of the related buildings.

1.2 Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure is recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

1.3 Derecognition

Property, plant and equipment are derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon their disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

1.4 Depreciation/amortization

With effect from 1 April 2014, Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 has been notified and in accordance with part B of schedule II, the rate or useful life given in CERC regulation are applied for computing depreciation on assets. however in case of assets where no useful life is prescribed in CERC regulations, the useful life and residual value as given in part C of Schedule II of the companies Act ,2013 is followed.

Depreciation is recognized in statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation on the assets of the transmission of electricity business is charged on straight line method following the rates and methodology notified by the CERC up to 90% of the original cost of assets after taking 10% as residual value referred below:

Asset Group	Rate
Buildings	3.34%
Hydraulic Works	5.28%
Others Civil Works	3.34%
Plant and Machinery	5.28%
Lines and Cable Network	5.28%
Vehicles	6.33%
Furniture and Fixtures	6.33%
Office Equipment	6.33%
Computer & Other Accessories	15.00%

Depreciation on additions to/deductions from property, plant & equipment during the year is charged on pro-rata basis from/up to the month in which the asset is available for use/disposed.

1.5 Capital work-in-progress

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials & direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and borrowing costs.

Expenses directly attributable to construction of property, plant and equipment incurred till they are ready for their intended use are identified and allocated on a systematic basis on the cost of related assets.

Capital works-in-progress includes the cost incurred on fixed assets that are not yet ready for the intended use and is capitalized up to the date these assets are ready to use. All expenditures incurred on project under construction are allocated on pro-rata basis to the additions made to respective project.

Claims for price variation are accounted for on their acceptance.

1.6 Capital Stores

Materials purchased for capital projects are classified as Capital stores and these are valued at cost.

2. Intangible assets and intangible assets under development

2.1 Initial recognition and measurement

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes any directly attributable incidental expenses necessary to make the assets ready for its intended use.

In case of internally generated intangible asset, expenditure on research are recognised as an expense when it is incurred.

Expenditure incurred which are eligible for capitalizations under intangible assets are carried as intangible assets under development till they are ready for their intended use.

2.2 De-recognition

An intangible asset is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon their disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of intangible assets are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of intangible assets and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

2.3 Amortization

Cost of software having finite life recognized as intangible asset, is amortized on straight line method using rates maintained in CERC. Other intangible assets having finite life, where no useful life is prescribed in CERC regulations are amortized on straight line method over the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by company, If that pattern cannot be determined reliably, the straight-line method are used. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life are not be amortized.

3. **Impairment of tangible and intangible assets**

The carrying amounts of the Company's tangible and intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment considering the provisions of Ind AS 36 'Impairment of Assets'. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to disposal and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit", or "CGU").

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are reduced from the carrying amounts of the assets of the CGU.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

4. **Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction/exploration/ development or erection of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of cost of such asset until such time the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. Qualifying assets are assets which take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. When the Company borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the borrowing costs incurred are capitalized. When Company borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the capitalization of the borrowing costs is computed based on the weighted average cost of general borrowing that are outstanding during the period and used for the acquisition, construction/exploration or erection of the qualifying asset. Capitalization of borrowing costs ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for their intended uses are complete. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Income earned on temporary investment of the borrowings pending their expenditure on the qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

5. **Non-current assets held for sale**

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortized while they are classified as held for sale.

6. **Inventories**

Inventories are valued at lower of cost determined on weighted average basis or net realizable value.

The cost of inventories comprise of all cost of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The cost of purchase consists of the purchase price including duties and taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable by the enterprise from the taxing authorities), freight inwards and other expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition.

The diminution in the value of obsolete, unserviceable and surplus stores and spares is ascertained on review and provided for.

7. **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

8. **Government grants**

Government grants received are recognized initially as income when there is reasonable assurance that Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant. These grants are classified as grants relating to assets and revenue based on the nature of the grant.

Grants that compensate the Company for the cost of an asset are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the related asset. Grants that compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognized over the period in which the related costs are incurred and are disclosed separately as Income in the statement of Profit and Loss.

Government grants with a condition to purchase, construct or otherwise acquire long term assets are initially recognized as deferred income. Once recognized as deferred income, such grants are recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset. Changes in estimates are recognized prospectively over the remaining life of the assets.

Grants related to non-depreciable assets may also require the fulfillment of certain obligations and would then be recognized in profit or loss over the periods that bear the cost of meeting the obligations.

9. Consumer Contributions

Consumer Contributions against which assets is created are recognized as deferred income and amortized in the proportion of depreciation every year for depreciable assets acquired.

10. Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognized when the company has a present obligation (Legal or Constructive) as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized but disclosed in Notes when the company has possible obligation due to past events and existence of the obligation depends upon occurrence or non-occurrence of future events not wholly within the control of the company.

Contingent liabilities are assessed continuously to determine whether outflow of economic resources have become probable. If the outflow becomes probable then relative provision is recognized in the financial statements.

11. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

12. Revenue

Company's revenues arise from transmission of power, Subsidy from state government and other income. Revenue from transmission of power is regulated and governed by the applicable BERC Tariff Regulations under Electricity Act, 2003.Revenue from other income comprises interest from banks, employees etc., sale of scrap, other miscellaneous income, etc.

12.1 Revenue from transmission of power

The Company records revenue from transmission of power based on tariff rates approved by the BERC, as per principles enunciated under Ind AS 18. Accordingly, the honorable BERC determines the tariff for the Company's based on the norms prescribed in the tariff regulations as applicable from time to time. Tariff is based on cost incurred that includes employee benefits expense, depreciation, return on equity, interest on working capital, repair& maintenance expenses, administration and general expenses and interest on loan.

Revenue from the transmission of power is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognized when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefit will flow to the entity and the recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs can be estimated reliably.

Delayed payment charges are accounted on actual basis.

12.2 Other income

a) Income from sale of scrap is accounted for on the basis of actual realization.

b) Insurance claims are accounted on accrual basis.
c) Rental Income is recognized on time proportionate basis over the period of the rent.
d) Interest is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate.
e) Other income except mentioned above is recognized on accrual basis except when ultimate realization of such income is uncertain.
f) Amount in respect of unclaimed security deposit, earnest money deposit and misc. deposit of suppliers and contractors, stale cheques etc. which is pending for more than three years and which are not payable, is considered as income.

13. Employee benefits

Employee benefits include salaries & wages, General Provident Fund, Gratuity, Earned Leave Encashment, Group Saving Scheme, National Pension Scheme and other terminal benefits.

13.1Defined contribution plans

Provisions towards Gratuity and Leave Encashment in respect of employees recruited by the company are made based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

Re measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. Re measurement gains and losses are included in retained earnings in the statement

The Company pays fixed contribution to Provident Fund, Gratuity, Leave encashment at predetermined rates to BSPHCL Master Trust Employees A/c a separate trust maintained with Bihar State Power (Holding) Co. Ltd. which invests the funds in permitted securities. The contributions to the fund for the year are recognized as expense and are charged to the profit or loss. The obligation of the Company is to make such fixed contributions.

The Company also pays fixed contribution to Contributory Pension Scheme at predetermined percentage of salary of employees govern by new pension scheme to BSPHCL Master Trust Employees A/c a separate trust maintained with Bihar State Power (Holding) Co. Ltd. which inter alia pays to NSDL for investment of funds in permitted securities. The contributions to the fund for the year are recognized as expense and are charged to the profit or loss. The obligation of the Company is to make such fixed contributions.

The Company does not contribute to Group Saving Schemes but Deductions on accounts GSS from eligible employees at predetermined rate is made are also remitted to BSPHCL Master Trust Employees A/c a separate trust maintained with Bihar State Power (Holding) Co. Ltd. The obligation of the Company is to make such remittance.

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13.2 Short-term benefits

Short term employee benefits obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expenses as the related services are provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term employee benefits if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

14. Income tax

Income tax expense for the year represents the sum of the current tax and deferred tax. Current tax expenses is recognised in profit & loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognised in OCI or equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable / receivable on the taxable income / loss for the year calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The provision for taxation is ascertained on the basis of assessable profits computed in accordance with the provision of the Income Tax act 1961. Accordingly, Minimum alternative tax (MAT) has been provided in the books during the year and has been shown under current "current tax" in the Statement of Profit & Loss

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purpose.

Deferred tax liability is generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax asset is generally recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the assets can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

15. Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

16. Material prior period errors

Pre-paid/ prior-period items up to Rs.10,00,000/- are accounted for to natural heads of account.

ANAND RUNGTA & CO. PATNA Chartered Accountants

Material prior period(s) errors are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for the prior periods to the extent practicable along with change in basic and diluted earnings per share. However, if the error relates to a period prior to the comparative period, opening balances of the assets, liabilities and equity of the comparative period presented are restated.

17. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per equity share are computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

18. Cash flow statement

Cash flow statement is prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

19. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

19.1 Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and are initially recognised at fair value and directly attributable transaction costs towards acquisition or issue of the financial asset are added to or deducted from the fair value on initial recognition except for financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss.

Financial assets are classified as those measured at:

- Amortized cost, where the financial assets are held solely for collection of cash flows arising from payments of principal and/or interest

- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), where the financial assets are held not only for collection of cash flows arising from payments of principal and/or interest but also from the sale of such assets. Such assets are subsequently measured at FVOCI.

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), where the financial assets are not classified either at amortized cost or FVTOCI.

Financial assets include trade receivables, advances, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents etc and are classified for measurement at amortised cost.